WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

Business Notice.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS-"HENRY M. FULLER, CHAIRMAN."

When William came up to London, after the con quest, to invoke the ceremonies of the coronation and to receive the benediction of the archbishop, he was greatly puzzled to find a suitable name to adopt in his manifestoes. At length he determined that it should be King by Hereditary Succession. He was a foreign conqueror, to be sure—a stranger and an impudent pretender; but a few cowards and sycophants applauded him and rent the air with acclamations, and William counted upon these tokens quite as much as upon the sincerity of the Divine blessing which the prelate had bestowed upon his hereditary dynasty. Those who have read the address of Henry M. Fuller, chairman," of Pennsylvania, will be struck with the marvellous similarity of his positions and those of William-with this triffing exception, that Mr. Fuller belongs to a reckless and always feated minority-to a miserable, treasonable faction, whose patriotism is bounded by the free States, and whose integrity consists in being true to every faction which stands the least chance of weakening the bonds of the federal Union. Mr. Fuller com-

"It is one of the highest privileges of a free people that they have frequent and regular opportuni-to express at the ballot-box their approval or disappro of the policy and measures of their government."

That is precisely what we told you last winter in regard to the people of Kansas. They were invited by their own laws to elect delegates to a State convention with a view of framing a constitution. They refused to exercise their "highest privilege," and theu impudently claimed that the election was void and even fraudulent, because of their refusal to vote They had a regular opportunity to express at the ballot-box their wishes on the subject; and Mr. Fuller (Mr. Fooler, as his name is pronounced where he is best known) has now the effrontery to charge the administration with an effort "to force upon Kansas an obnoxious constitution against the known wishes of a large majority of her people." If that "large majority" refused to exercise Mr. Fuller's "highest privilege," was it the fault of the administration? But we go a little further: Mr. Fuller advised the people of Kansas to refuse to vote. It was a part, and an essential part, of his party's programme that they should refuse to vote. They determined that the majority must not vote, that they might charge upon those who did vote that their work was the work of the minority. They put the obstruction upon the track, in order, when the crash came, to impeach the managers of the road of carelessness, neglect and crime. They resolved not to attend upon the service of the preacher, that they might convict him of partisanship in his holy ministrations, even charging him with bestowing his blessings upon the few to the neglect of the many. Let Mr. Fuller and his friends in Pennsylvania follow his and their own prescriptions at the coming election, and then swear that the administration "forced upon them rulers not their own nor of their selection," and they will turn their logic to a practical test. William made himself "King by hereditary succession;" why not, then, establish your grievances by refusing to exercise your highest elective privilege? It will be doing just what you recommended others to do.

But what is to be thought of a party whose whole cheme is made up of contemptible misrepresentations about Kansas and the expenditures of the government? Mr. Fuller and his friends, ever since sought by every means in their power to squander the money of the federal treasury. It is not long since they avowed a purpose to bankrupt the exchequer with the express intention of forcing from Congress protective laws. They care nothing for the people. They speak, act, and represent a mere class. They are sectional in reference to national politics, and mercenary partisans in reference to domestic politics. They hate the democracy because they are national even more than because they are the advocates of a rigid economy in the administration of the government. We would regard Mr. Fuller with more charity if his address did not exhibit positive evidence of dishonesty. He sets down the expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last at \$92,330,461. Of course we cannot ascribe this statement to ignorance, nor even to malice; it is a wilful, deliberate misrepresentation, intended to deceive and mislead the people of Pennsylvania in the exercise by them of their " highest privilege," in "expressing at the ballot-box their approval 'or disapproval of the policy and measures of their government." Mr. Fuller would have them disapprove of the "policy and measures of the administration." If he could bring himself to a fair statement of the facts, we should be perfectly content to leave to his constituents the question of integrity, wisdom, and economy of Mr. Buchanan's official acts. Mr. Fuller is aware that we had last year a serious monetary and business pressure, and it continues up to this time to clor all the wheels of industry in all the departments thereof. Mr. Fuller charges all such disasters to the President. He says :

"The calls of suffering industry ascending daily and hourly have been entirely unheeded by the administra-tion at Washington. Our workshops are closed, our fac-tories deserted, our mills silent, and our impoverished people are pressed by the hard and griping hand of

We shall expect now to have some of Mr. Fuller's friends charge the administration with the responsibility for the appearance of the eccentric and extraordinary comet which is now insolently, and withont any kind of license or passport, exhibiting itself in and over the celestial territories of the Northwest. Whether the attractive visitor is restricted by the Wilmot proviso or governed by the celebrat ed ordinance of 1787 we are not yet told. We call P the attention of Mr. Fuller to the subject, so that, in his next address, the world may be distinctly advised of the opinions of his party in relation to come-

tary influences upon the general question of elavery What a commentary upon American politics is this address of Mr. Fuller! Narrowed down to a few petulant complaints about Kansas and a bold misrepresentation concerning the expenditures of the government, the author of it, speaking for a paralytic faction, a miserable, degraded, and prostrate organization, talks as complacently of the overthrow of the administration as if he held in his hands the whole destiny of the Union!

PREJUDICES IN POLITICS. During a year and a half of the administration of Mr. Buchanan the government has achieved the most signal triumphs in the foreign and domestic policy of the Union-triumphs so important and striking, and apparently so impossible, as to render our very success matter of public discredit amongst many of the great journals and statesmen of the day. The open surrender of the pretension of visitation and search by Great Britain was enough of itself to mark any administration with firmness and high administrative qualities. The diplomatic history of that controversy is yet unpublished. When it comes before the world it will reflect great credit and honor upon the administration, and afford strong proof that hereafter the relations between the two governments must remain most cordial and friendly. Mr. Buchanan encountered, when he came into office, the most annoying and apparently inexplicable domestic difficulty growing out of our relations to the Mormons of Utah. All concurred in the judgment that we had reached a crisis which demanded the prompt action of the Executive government; because the followers of Young, who had established an independent theocratic government, were in open rebellion against the laws and constitution of the United States. The prophet and his disciples had grown strong, and in their strength must be met and subdued. That this could ultimately be effected there was no doubt; but the boldest and most confident believed it would take years to do it at the sacrifice of blood and treasure without limit. It has all been accomplished at triffing expense and without war by the energy of the adninistration. The President also inherited an armed and unarmed opposition to the territorial government of Kansas; and this unholy and criminal combination received the direct aid and support of a powerful party in the country. Kansas, so long the scene of disgraceful civil war, is now as quiet as Ne braska or Oregon.

While these facts are known to the whole country. we are compelled to witness the continued opposi tion of a portion of the American people to the patriotic and energetic conduct of the administration in accomplishing the beneficent ends to which they refer. They talk over and over again the grievances of rebellious Kansas and Utah, and mourn over the expenditures of money required to correct the errors of their own policy and measures. Nobody believes that there would have been any trouble in Kansas but for the active intervention of the republicans in stimulating disputes and contentions amongst the people. Everybody knows that Mr. ore's appointment of Brigham Young laid the foundation of the rebellion of that chief this year. Great Britain would never have maintained her pretension of search if she had not been sustained by such journals as the New York Tribune, Evening Post, and other kindred papers and men.

THE DEMOCRATIC AGE.—The first number of this publication, by C. Edward Lester, esq., who is widey known as an able writer, we have received and carefully examined. Like everything else emanating from Mr. Lester's pen, it is marked by completeness of finish, directness of purpose, and by sound practical sense. We have no hesitation in saving that the editor of the Age is as well qualified as any man in the country to conduct a periodical like that which within the lines of your Kansas policy. It will be he has given out to the great public. If extensive learning, great experience and observation in all countries, a vigorous intellect, a cultivated taste, and a peculiar fitness for the discussion of almost every species of literature, art, and science, qualify a man for conducting a public journal, Mr. Lester is they have been voters and public officers, have in his proper place as the editor of "The Demoforce in his writings which always secure to them a thorough reading; and that is, after all, the best test of literary productions.

NEW YORK POLITICS .- We transfer to our columns to-day a short speech from Wm. Browne, esq., one of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, delivered at a meeting of the democracy of Brooklyn. We perceive that the Daily News is very much annoyed at the conduct of Mr. Browne, which we receive as pretty good evidence that he is quite right in the strictures to which the News refers. At this distance from the scene of contention-and we take it the News is benefited by distance-we have been utterly unable to discover the merits of that breeches-pocket clique who control the columns of that paper. How they have acquired the least conaideration, and how they have kept their heads above water, are mysteries appertaining, we apprehend, exclusively to New York politics. Ignorant, narrow-minded, illiberal, and exacting, without in tellect, honor, or public confidence, they assume to speak as if by authority, and to issue decrees precisely as if they possessed the power to enforce

Iowa.-We have up to this writing no news from the election in Iowa on Monday last. The delay is a good sign for the democracy, as the telegraph seldom takes the trouble to forward democratic news.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM MR. LANMAN.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Sept. 23, 1858. Sin: I have nearly ready for publication a "Biographical Dictionary of the American Congress from the foundation of the government." With a view of placing you correctly on the record in regard to dates, I should be your birth-place, the date of your birth, the nature of your education, your profession or occupation, and the public positions you have held. Your immediate attention to my request will be appreciated by me, and result to your own advantage. While I apply to you through a circular, I wish you to remember that any information you may communicate will be kept strictly confidential.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES LANMAN, Author of the "Private Life of Daniel Webster, "Adventures in the Wilds of America," of

graph line is about to be constructed bet Paul, Min., and La Crosse, Wis., to connect with the telegraph system of the United States. It is thought that it will be completed by the 1st of next December. The estimated cost of the work is \$40,000, of which \$50,000

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax. ng the passengers by the Canada is C. W. Brad-arer of despatches from China. Atlantic Telegraph shares are quoted at £300 a.

British August trade report shows a decrease of

cear.

The new telegraph cable between England and Holland a successfully laid.

Two thousand additional troops have been ordered to

ted by two considerable purchases for ac sols closed a higher than on Thursday. FRANCE —Baron Gros has been made a senator. A ice consul had been appointed at Mariposa, California. It is said that the French army at Rome is to be aug

A solemn mass was performed in celebration of the ninese treaty. The French in the Adriatic is to be withdrawn

SPAIN.—The Spanish army is to be increased, so as to be prepared to put down political agitation in any quarter. The expedition against the Riff pirates is said to have been postponed until spring, but the government intends to act energetically against Mexico.

Russia.-Gen. Mouravieff, it is said, will be the Rus

It is reported that the Russians have gained another vic-tory over the Circassians.

The Cape Town dates of August 12th had been re-ceived. They report a difficulty between the British and Portuguese authorities in the Mozambique channel. A small cutter from Port Natal, while trading on the east coast, was seized by the Portuguese, and the crew were sent to Mozambique and placed in charge of the British consul, who demanded the boat and cargo, but was un-successful. He then left for England to represent the

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton closed firmer, but not que tably higher than at the last report—sales of the week 58,000 bales. The estimated sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, the market closing quiet. The following are the Orleans. Mobile. Uplands

Stock in port 508,000 bales, including 445,000 american. At Manchester the markets closed steady

es ordinaire at Havre, 112f.

Flour was very dull, and holders were pressing on the parkets. The market closed with a declining tendency markets. The market closed with a declining tendency. Prices, however, were generally unchanged—wheat was quiet; western red was quoted at 5s. 4d. a 6s. 5d.; western white, 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d.; southern white, 7s. a 7s. 5d. Corn very dull and nominal; yellow, 34s. a 35s. Bigland quotes corn is. lower on the week.

Beef heavy; pork quiet; bacon quiet; lard dull; su-

asier-bullion increased in the Bank £405,000 onsols, 971 a 974; for money, 974 a 974 for account.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The Salt Lake mail, with dates of the 11th ult., arrived at St. Josephs on the 1st inst. Po-litical matters were quiet in Utah. The California Salt Lake train had been robbed by the Indians in Carson Valley. Dr. Forney, superintendent of Indian affairs, was preparing to leave Salt Lake City for Carson Valley.

Indian Troubles Anticipated.

St. Lotis, Oct. 7.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Fort Union says that Indian Agent Redfield was at Smutty Bear's camp, eighty miles below Fort Randall, on the 24th uit. The Indians were saucy towards the whites, and serious trouble was apprehended with the

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—At two o'clock this morning fire broke out in D. P. Stilts's liquor store in Columb

street, and the entire contents destroyed.

The flames communicated with the Miami oil works, and Lay & Brother's printing ink manufactory was also early destroyed.

The loss is estimated at \$20,000. The insurance ha

Rescue of Shipwrecked Sailors.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The barque Thales, of New Or-leans, has arrived here with Wm. Briggs and four sea-men, who were picked up in a boat belonging to the wrecked ship Pelican State.

Markets.

New York, Oct. 7.—Cotton is firm—sales of 4,000 bales. Flour is heavy—sales of 7,000 barrels; State, \$4 85 a \$4 95; Ohio and southern, \$5 30 a \$5 60. Wheat has a declining tendency, and the quotations are nominal. Corn has declined—sales of 27,000 bushels; mixed, nal. Corn has declined—sales of 21,000 busnels; mixed, 70 a 73 cents; white, 80 cents; yellow, 90 cents. Beef is quiet—Chicago repacked, \$11 a \$12. Pork has advanced—mess, \$16.50 a \$16.55; prime, \$14.25 a \$14.50. Lard is heavy at 10\frac{1}{4} a 11 cents. Whiskey is quiet and nominal. Sugar is quiet at 6\frac{1}{4} a 8 cents. Spirits of turpentine is heavy at 49 cents. Rosin and rice are nom-

and Ohio, \$5 50. Wheat is firm—red. \$1 10a \$1 20; white, \$1 30 a \$1 35. Corn is firm—white, 75a 78 cents; yellow, 83 a 85 cents. Provisions dull and unchanged. Coffee buoyant—fair Rio, 11 a 11½ cents.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Wednesday night,) October 6, 1858.

Although, at the instigation and by the advice of Horace Greeley, the republican congressional convention in the 9th congressional district has adjourned over until the 19th inst., "insumuch as certain parties hostile to the federal administration (to wit—know-nothings and black-republicans) have indicated a desire to confer," there is

the 19th inst., "Inasmica as certain parties nostice to the federal administration (to wit—know-nothings and black-republicans) have indicated a desire to confer," there is very little prospect at present that the conference will take place, or that the Americans and black-republicans who have any will of their own will consent to nominate as their best man Mr. Greeley's protegé, John B. Haskin. To a man the democratis are opposed to the renegade, and are resolved to use their best exertions to defeat him.

The democratic nomination will probably be given to Gouverneur Kemble, of Putnam county, an old and tried member of the party, and indisputably worthy of the honor of a seat in Congress. Haskin is now in the most awkward, painful position, astride of the fence, looking now at the black-republicans and know-nothings to take him down, and now to the democrats, but fearing to openly ask either to relieve him, for fear that they may refuse him with kiels. He has not the courage or the manliness to say to the republicans, "I will not support your political opinions, even though I have been false to my own party;" neither does he dure say to the democrats, "I mean henceforth to act with your enemies, and to repudiate democracy utterly." He is resolved to trick and deceive some party, and is not yet resolved as to which it shall be. Horace Greeley is his active assistant in the fraud he is practising on the electors of the district, and it is well known that it is under his express direction that poor miserable John B. Haskin is playing his present degrading game. I know that the democrats will kick him out with most unanimous energy; and I believe that there is sufficient self-respect and honor left among the opposition to prevent their voting for Haskin, and thus declaring that they cannot find among themselves any one better or more capable than a renegade who has not even the courage to own that he is an apostate. The Evening Post, in one of those self-assured, joose paragraphs which are commonly to be found in columns, tells its readers that "it is doubtful whether the administration party will run a candidate against Haskin." The Post, for once, is mistaken. The admin-istration party will run a candidate, and, what is more, will elect him, even though Mr. Horace Greeley should shuffle, and trick, and dodge to get his gentle friend

sected. ace F. Clark's district Greeley is trying the sa In Horace F. Clark's district Greeicy is sying game in favor of the other renegade, and is likely to meet with the same want of success. The same fusion is attempted, but the Americans will not stand it. The pay which is promised is not large enough, when the service demanded is to be to vote for Clark and support Thurston and Moran for governor.

demanded is to be to vote for Clark and support Thur-low Weed's poor enough Morgan for governor.

The decree of the National Constituent Assembly of Venezuela, inviting General Antonio Paez to return to his country, was presented to the General yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, with great ceremony, in presence of a large assembly. General Paez accepted the invitation, and will return to Venezuela with the commissioners Thousands of people visited, during the day, the spot where the Crystal Palace stood but a few short hours ago, containing so much that was curious and valuable—the all of many exhibitors which has thus suddenly been

swept away. Of the beautiful building nothing is but the turrets and a portion of the frame of one of galleries. Within, the demon of destruction seems have revelled. The whole floor to a depth of three four feet is covered with a mass of broken pillars, mol glass, fragments of statues, watch movements, bro

to recover some portion of their lest treasure, and distant angle of the building a large heap of coal still burning despite the best efforts of the firemen. some was a very sad one. The general belief is that fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is emated at \$1,000,000. The building is insured for \$50, in several companies.

The trustees of the American Institute held a secret meeting this morning, when a committee was appointed to investigate the cause of the fire, and offer a reward for the detection of the supposed incendiary. Another committee was appointed to draught resolutions of condolence with the exhibitors.

Gov. King. Lt. Gov. George Selden, and Comptroller Church visited the lower bay yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the several locations proposed as suitable for the new Quarantine. To-day the three officials abovenamed issued the following as the result of their investigation:

The 71st regiment of New York State militia proceeded to Staten Island to relieve the 6th regiment in guarding the State property at Quarantine. Before embarking the 71st were reviewed by Mayor Tiemann, who, in behalf of a number of ladies, presented new colors to the regiment. After the ceremony they formed in columns of sections, and marched down Broadway, Wall, and Pearl streets to the ferry. The general appearance of the men and their discipline were the subject of general admiration.

admiration.

The Arago arrived here this morning with news from Europe to the 22d of September. Count Rassloff, the Danish Minister to Washington, and Madame Cora de Wilhorst, the contartice, were among the passengers. The news by this arrival is not of much interest. Gold seems to be accumulating rapidly both in London and Paris, and it was expected that the Bank of England would hold, on the 25th ult., \$3,000,000 more than the largest specie reserve held by the bank since April, 1853. The coffers of the Bank of France are also fuller than they have ever been. Speculation is expected as the necessary consequence of this state of things, but there are no indications as yet as to what channel it will take. The Turkish loan of \$15,000,000 was not taken with that avidity which would indicate a partiality for foreign investments. Joint stock companies are completely out of favor. The recollection of the Borough Bank of Liverpool, the Royal British Bank, and the Great Eastern Bank, is too vivid to allow of any enterprises managed by directors finding favor with the public in the British isles. Steamship and mining companies have ceased to charm and in short all the known outlets for exercited. isles. Steamship and mining companies have charm, and, in short, all the known outlets for

charm, and, in short, all the known outlets for space capital are distrusted.

The Atlantic telegraph is in a most miscrably sickly condition. Electricians seem to differ as to the situation of the defect, but all seem to think that the defect is fatal. Mr. Varley's report is conclusive to my mind.

Mr. Dion Bourcicault's new melodrama, Pauvrette, was played for the second time last night at Niblo's. Like almost all Mr. Bourcicault's productions, it is an "adaptation from the French." It is long, and at times prosy. The mise en seem is pretty and the acting good, particularly that of Miss Agues Robertson, as the peasant Duchess. Wallack's theatre was opened last night for the winter season, under the management of Mr. Wallack, sr., with

Wallack's theatre was opened last night for the winter season, under the management of Mr. Wallack, sr., with a new comedy by Sterling Coyne, called, "Nothing ven-ture, nothing win," and a new extravaganza by John Brougham, called, "Neptune's defeat; or, the Seizure of the Seas," founded on the laying of the Atlantic cable. Both pieces are good, were well acted, and enthusiastical-ly received by crowded houses. Mr. Wallack made a speech, as did John Brougham, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

The money market continues rather buoyant, with the same easy rates, the same scarcity of prime paper, and

The money market continues rather buoyant, with the same easy rates, the same scarcity of prime paper, and the same eagerness to lend money on call even as low as 3 per cent. Foreign exchange for the Boston steamer was heavy, and about \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. lower for sterling—110 was the outside rate for bankers' drafts on London; exchange on Paris closed steadily at 5.13\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 5.11\(\frac{1}{2}\); Hamburg, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 3.6\(\frac{1}{2}\); Amsterdam, 41\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 41\(\frac{1}{2}\); and Bremer 781.8\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 793.

Hamburg, 36½ a 36½; Amsterdam, 41½ a 41½; and Bremen, 75½ a 79½.

The stock market was active and strong at the first board at a further advance in prices. At the second board the market was not quite so firm, closing at the following prices: Pacific Mail, 106½; Hudson River, 27½; New York Central, 83; Erie, 16½; Cleveland and Toledo, 31½; Panama, 119; Reading, 48½; Michigan Central, 56½. Michigan Southern, 23½; Galena and Chicago, 85½; and Chicago and Rock Island, 65½.

The flour market was dull to-day at a further decline of 5 cents per barrel. Wheat was also heavy at a decline

of 5 cents per barrel. Wheat was also heavy at a declin of 1 a 2 cents per bushel. Corn was a trifle firmer. Pork was dull, and beef was unchanged. Cotton was steady at the following quotations:

as the following discountries.				
NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.				
Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile,	N. O. and Texas.	
Ordinary	11	11	the many	
Middling 18%	13%	13%	13%	
Middling Fair 13%	13%	14	14	

Sugars were firm.

The market for beef was dull—6½ a 9½ cents per pound were the current prices. Sheep and lambs were dull at \$2 a \$7 for common to extra, the average sales being at \$3 a \$3 50. Veals were in moderate demand at 4½ a 6 cents per pound. Hogs were higher and in demand.

\$137,532 57 . 321,415 86 10,667,197 36 Receipts.... Payments... The receipts at the custom-house for duties were \$73,-372 05.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

RICHMOND, Virginia, Oct. 6, 1858.

To the Editors of the Union .

Leaving the metropolis on one of the fine steamers of the Potomac line, I enjoyed the picturesque scenery of the Potomac line, I enjoyed the picturesque scenery of the "river of swans," catching as we passed a view of Mount Vernon, which the matrons and daughters of Columbia are now striving to make a national shrine. God speed them! We saw also the site of "Belvoir," where Washington used to enjoy the hospitality of the Fairfax family, and "Glymont" and the "White House" recalled pleasant souvenirs, piscatorial and gallant, of shad parties and excursions. A good breakfast was by no means the least acceptable part of the journey, and it was with regret that we left the boat at Acquia creek. The cars soon whirled us through the venerable city of Fredericksburg—we dined at Ashland, where Harry Clay was born—and early in the afternoon reached Richmond Of course, I took up my quarters at Ballard's twin hotels, one on either side of the street, connected by a "bridge of size." There is emphatically a palace "on each hand."

Richmond has been selected as the location for the sixth National Agricultural Exhibition, which will be held throughout the week commencing October 25. The United States Agricultural Society has been invited to join the Virginia Central Agricultural Society, and it is confidently anticipated that the display of stock, products, implements, fruit, and flowers will surpass these at Boston, Philadelphia, Louisville, and Springfield. It is the first of these national fairs held in a southern State, and the sons of the Old Dominion, with that cordiality and hospitality for which they are distinguished, will welcome competitors from other States, and manufactures in generous rivalry to compete for the prizes.

These prizes amount to ten thousand dollars, and the premium list embraces a great variety of objects. There are seventy-five classes, with a board of judges for each class, and among these are the most prominent scientific and practical agriculturalists of the country. The selection reflects gr Leaving the metropolis on one of the fine steamers of

portant an institution.

The chief marshal of the fair grounds will be Col.

The chief marshal of the fair grounds will be Col. Chas. Dimmock, the well-known and efficient commander of the Public Guard of Virginia. All the other officers of the fair are selected by the Virginia Central Agricultural Society, and it will thus be a National Farmers' Festival, under Virginia management.

The grounds are being put in first-rate order, and their beauty and fitness for such a gathering are well known the Union over. The opening exercises will include addresses by President James Lyons, of the Virginia Central Society; Gov. Wise, chairman of the committee of reception; and President Tilghman, of the United States society. An address will be delivered during the fair by Gen. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, and the valedic-

tory will be pronounced by Hon. W. C. Rives. There will also be a banquet, at which eloquent gentlemen from various sections are expected to speak, many of them having accepted invitations to be present.

A large number of premiums have been offered for specimens of the skill of the housewives of the Old Dominion, and a famous display of pickles and preserves, needle-work, embroidery, &c., is anticipated. There will also be a grand ball, at which the fair representatives of different States can compete for the palm of beauty.

needle-work, embroidery, &c., is anticipated. There will also be a grand ball, at which the fair representatives of different States can compete for the palm of beauty. Judging from the young ladies I have had the good fortune to meet during my brief bejourn here, Virginia will be "hard to beat" in this, as in other "respects.

Hopes are entertained that President Buchanan will honor this Farmers' Festival with his presence, the more so as he was unable to come here when Crawford's noble equestrian statue of Washington was inaugurated. The governors of all the States have been invited, and many of them will be present, as will Lord Napier and other distinguished guests.

The weather is very dry here, and rain is much needed. Trade is brisk, and the official returns show that of

The weather is very dry here, and rain is head at of the 72,696 hogsheads of tobacco "inspected" here during the month of September last, 44,616 were inspected in this city.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ATLANTIC TEL-

LONDON, September 18. I arrived at Valentia on the evening of the 5th inst., when I found that no words had for many days been received through the cable from Newfoundland.

On the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th I tested the cable

On the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th I tested the cable at intervals in four different ways to ascertain its condi-tion. The following are the results:

1. There is a fault of great magnitude at a distance of between 245 and 300 statute miles from Valentia, but the between 245 and 300 statute miles from Valentia, but the locality cannot be more accurately ascertained until a portion of the cable, 20 or 30 miles in length, has been tested against my standard of resistance, and until the log has been consulted to ascertain the amount of slack paid out. I would suggest that the piece of cable at Greenwich be carefully measured and tested against my standard, in order to obtain the most correct estimate of the distance of the fault. Assuming, however, that it is 270 miles, and allowing 22 per cent. for slack, it is possible that the chief defect is in shallow water, 410 fathoms.

thoms.

2. The copper wire at the faulty place above alluded to does not touch the iron covering of the cable, as is proved by its forming a voltaic element, which gives rise to a continuous positive current from the copper wire, vary-

continuous positive current from the copper wire, varying very little in tension.

3. The insulation of the wire between Valentia and the fault is perfect, or at least contains no defect of sufficient importance to be perceptible, or to materially influence the working were the cable otherwise perfect.

4. The copper wire is continuous, and consequently the cable has not parted. Faint signals, or reversals, are still received from Newfoundland, but the power used will shortly cat away the exposed copper wire in the faulty place by electrolytic decomposition.

The actual resistance of the fault appears to be at least equal to ten miles of the cable, but it is most probably greater.

Taking it at its lowest resistance—viz: 10 miles—and assuming that Newfoundland is only using 180 cells of

Taking it at its lowest resistance—viz: 10 miles—and assuming that Newfoundland is only using 180 cells of Daniel's battery, the strongest current received thence during my stay was only 1-24th part of the force that it should be were there but this one fault. When it is, however, borne in mind that on the other side they are probably using more power, and also that the defect first alluded to probably offers more resistance than that assumed—viz: 10 miles—it is evident that there is another and more distant fault, the approximate locality of which I could not pretend to estimate at this end without being able to speak to Newfoundland.

From authentic data shown to me at Valentia I am of opinion that there was a fault on board the Agamemnon before the cable was submerged, at a distance of about 560 miles from one end and 640 from the other.

The following are the data in question, but on what occasion they were obtained I am unable to state. They were, however, probably taken when the ships were at Queenstown:

Testing of Coils on Board the Agamemnon, c 1,200 Statute Miles of Cuble

When the upper end was disconnected the current entering the cable from a battery

earth 4.5 showing that if there were a fault it was nearer t upper end, but not far from the middle of the coil.

When 200 miles had been removed from one end of the coil (but from which end I am not at present aware,) leaving 1,000 miles, the amounts were—

1 7.5 parts	4 8-5 parts
210.25 "	5 11.5 "
3 6.5 **	6 6.5 "
	fault, by rough calculation, end, and 440 from the other. le amounts were—
1 2 parts	4 parts
2 40 "	5 40.5 "
3 39.5 "	6 39.5 "
Test of the entire Cuble on board	

Battery at Agamemnon end. 1. Current entering the being disconnected------45 parts. 2 Niagara end to earth 2. Niagara end to earth 152
3. Current flowing out at Niagara end to earth 152
Battery at Niagara end.
4. Current entering cable, Agamemnon end being disconnected 354
5. Agamemnon end to earth 37
6. Current flowing out at Agamemnon end to

indicating considerable leakage on board the Agam ion.

I am also informed that the currents through the cable,

even immediately after it was submerged, were so weak that relays were useless, and that not one perfect message was recorded by them, everything that was received being was recorded by them, everything that was received being read from the deflections of a galvanometer.

By comparing the above data with those of the new cable, now making by Messrs. Glasse and Elliott for the Electric and International Telegraph Company, the amount of current which entered the 1,000 miles of cable when disconnected at one end should not have exceeded 2 or 2-5 parts instead of 7-5 and 8-5 parts.

The inference by rough calculation, therefore, is that there was a fault offering a resistance equal to 1,000 or 1,200 miles of cable situated at a distance about 560 miles from one end of the 1,200-mile coil on board the Agamerunon.

This, however, cannot be the fault first alluded to, situate about 270 miles from Valentia, but may have been the one which caused such alarm when the ships were 500 miles from Ireland and when the signals ceased altogether and never certainly recovered.

It is not at all improbable that the powerful currents from the large induction coils have impaired the insulation, and that had more moderate power been used the calle would still have been capable of transmitting messages.

ages.

To satisfy myself on this point, I attached to the cable

To satisfy myself on this point, I attached to the cable a piece of gutta percha-covered wire, having first made a slight incision in the gutta percha to let the water reach the wire; the wire was then bent so as to close up the defect. The defective wire was then placed in a jug of sea water and the latter connected with the "carth." After a few signals had been sent from the induction coils into the cable, and consequently into the test wire, the electricity burnt through the incision, rapidly burning a hole nearly one-tenth of an inch in diameter.

When the full force of the coils was brought to bear on the test wire by removing them from the cable, and allowing the electricity only one channal—vis: that of the test wire—the discharges, as might be expected, burnt a hole in the gutta-percha under the water half an inch in length, and the burnt gutta-percha came floating up to the surface.

The foregoing experiments prove that when there are imperfections in the insulating covering there is very great danger arising from using such intense currents.

The size of the present conducting stand is too small to have worked satisfactorily even had the insulation been sound. With a strand of larger dimensions less intense currents would be required, and both speed and certainty increased.

It is not, however, altogether impossible that some intelligible signals may yet be received through the cable, as stated in my previous communication.

C. F. VARLEY,

Electrician of the Electric and International

Telegraph Company.

To the Chairman and Directors of the Atlantic

Telegraph Company.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From the Philad

We have the most cheering news from the interior of this State, with reference to the State ticket, and also the congressional tickets in the different districts. The old camp-fires are blazing brightly, and the true party men, active and energetic, while many of the opposition, disgusted with the maked pretences of the black republicans, are determined to support the nominees of the democratic party in the coming contest. In the sixth district the chances are decidedly in favor of Mr. Manley, the regular candidate of the democracy for Congress; in the Lancaster district Mr. Hopkins will beat the notorious Thaddeus Stevens; in the Bucks and Lehigh district Stokes L. Roberts will be chosen by a decided majority; from Schnylkill we have most gratifying intelligence as to the prospects of Col. Dewart; in the indemitable tenth legion the majority will exceed that of any former year by several thousands; a letter from a very intelligent democrat in the interior of the State informs as that the election of Cyrus L. Pershing, esq. in the Blair congressional district, is almost certain. We also learn that General Henry D. Foster has every prospect of success in the Westmoreland district, while it is highly probable that we shall elect two democrats in the hitherto black-republican twenty-first and twenty-second districts. In each of these districts a candidate of the most unexceptionable character is presented—Andrew Buke from the twenty-second district. The Eric and Crawford district may also be carried by the democracy, on account of a fierse war which is now raging in that district between the two wings of the black-republican party. As the contest now stands in the State, there is nothing to warrant the supposition that we shall not have as full a democratic delegation in the Thirty-sixth Congress as we have in the present.

As to the State ticket, that, we think, is safe beyond the possibility of a doubt. Our own counties will run fully not their usual mark, some increasing by a large vote.

As to the State ticket, that, we think, is safe beyond the possibility of a doubt. Our own counties will run fully up to their usual mark, some increasing by a large lyo, such as Northampton, Lehigh, and Monroe, while in many of the strongholds of the opposition the majorities will fall off to a ruinous extent. Dauphin will decrease, so will Tioga, and Susquehanna, and Erie, and Crawford, while in Allegheny the scale will be turned in our favor by fifteen hundred or two thousand votes. All it needs is labor and co-operation on the part of the democracy of the State, and the victory will be thorough and complete.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE— SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

[From the N. Y. Herald, October 7th.]

The ruins present a most imposing sight. The vast edifice, with all that remains of the once valuable stock, which was so tastefully arranged around the massive pillars, and along the broad naves and sistes, forming a semi-circle of thousands of feet, now lies in one vast heap of rubbish, broken machinery, and broken pillars or columns of iron, metted glass, and ruined stones, heaped in inextricable confusion, covering the whole area of four hundred feet square. Here and there can be seen a portion of the statuary, broken to atoms; but few pieces weighing more than half a pound can be found. Thorwaldsen's group, representing our Saviour and the Twelve Apostles, is buried at least three feet beneath the surface. The equestrian statue of Washington has also disappeared entirely. The heavy material appears to have all gathered on top, so that it will take full a week before any possible chance of recovering any goods that may be underneath can be got at. Various iron models were recovered; a lot of false teeth and dentist's instruments were found in a box partly burnt.

The ruined towers, eight in number, remain standing, with the exception of one; a portion of the iron framework used as the picture gallery also remains. Amid this mass of ruins were early on hand many of the inventors and exhibitors, groping around with dejected countenances, in hopes of recovering some of their lost property.

About forty tons of coal, which was used in the ma-

operty.

About forty tons of coal, which was used in the man

About forty tons of coal, which was used in the machine room, was the only thing burning in the morning. Several firemen kept a stream of water upon it all day, but without much success in extinguishing it, only causing a dense volume of smoke and steam.

At one time it was suggested that men be immediately set to work and try, if possible, and find if any person could be found among the ruins. This was, however, given up, as no person was known to be missing.

The report that one man was found in the ruins appears to be untrue. The report was furnished by the twentieth ward police, and telegraphed to the police headquarters at a late hour in the night. It is said that it originated from the discovery of some human bones or parts of a skeleton, which was in the place at the time of the fire, and were on exhibition.

When the fire burst out of the dome the flag was flying from the central staff which crowned the dome. The halliards were burned in an instant, but the flag was uninjured, and seared away in a cloud of pitching-black smoke towards the east. Whether it came down anywhere or not has not been reported. It was accompanied in its flight by hundreds of flakes of fire.

There was a great deal of stealing by persons in the Palace at the time the fire broke out, and much was carried away from the building that will never be heard of by the owners. Nearly all state that when the alarm was given every one seized the nearest article and made his way out of the building.

PIPES FOR THE AQUEDUCT.

(From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Oct. 7.1 A conspiracy of the iron masters having prevented the contractor from filling his engagement to deliver the thirty-inch pipes by the first of October, we are anxious to see the price at which the government will be supplied by the same men who have been clamoring about Scotch pipes. This will be the key by which to interrupt the conduct of certain parties who, falling to get the contract at some thousands of dollars above the real worth of the articles, refused to do any portion of the work, though offered a price which would afford them a large profit to do so. This would have enabled them to give employment to hundreds of men, but they chose rather to discharge those men, and then put the blame upon the want of a tariff. We wait for the prices at which our own makers will supply the pipes. own makers will supply the pipes.

THE FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS

The subjoined table shows the weekly mortality at New Orleans up to the 1st instant, from the time of the first appearance of the yellow-fever;

Yellow fever.

New York Cattle Market, Oct. 6.—At market 3,285 beeves, 206 cows, 629 veals, 1,086 sheep and lambs, and 8,000 swine, showing an increase on last week of 36 cows and 54 veals, and a decrease of 62 beeves, 1,524 sheep and lambs, and a decrease of 62 beeves, 1,524 sheep and lambs, and 2,994 swine. The market for bed cattle was dull; prices were a shade higher, yet the general run of cattle was below really good quality, and for such quotations were no better. We think prices, weight considered, cannot be quoted over 63 to 94 cta, although some sales were made as high as 10e, per pound. The sheep and lamb market has continued flat under the large receipts of carcass mutton sent down from Albany, and generally sold at Washington Market. All the week live stock sold at the decline of last week, until to-day, when a little higher prices were paid. We quote at \$2 s \$7 for common to very extra; average fall sales, \$5 a \$3 20. Veals are selling moderately at \$4 a 6 cts. Cost are nominal; milkmen buy very reservedly at our prices. We quote at \$25 a \$60. Swine are again higher and in active decannd. Sales of heavy cors fed Illinois at \$5 64 a \$5 86; heavy distillery fed at \$5 25, and light do. \$5 8 \$5 12½. NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Oct. 6. -At market 3,285

The Lake of Stramers between Liverpool and New York and Beston known as the Cunard line commenced running eighteen years ago, and have continued ever since to make their trips regular, excepting a short interval during the Crimean war, when they were chartered by the British government. They leave on each side once a week, and carry a large number of passenger averaging two hundred souls on board each trip. During all these years not a single life has been lost by any cash alty on board these vessels. The Columbia is the only one of their ships that has been lost; she stranded on a reef near Halifax in a fog—passengers and crew all receded.